

Foreign News by the America. GLORIOUS HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war in Hungary, the great battle of freedom in Europe, are decidedly favorable to the cause of Hungarian independence. The most contradictory rumors are circulated, but the truth appears through the mist at last.

After the battle of the 11th of July, in which Haynau, the Austrian commander-in-chief, suffered severely, and both parties continued to hold the same ground before Komorn, Gorgey, the Hungarian general, appears to have rested for a few days. Meanwhile, the Hungarians had evacuated Pesth, and vanished from the Bakony forest, so that a division of the Austrian army, under Mollath, was enabled to occupy Buda without opposition, and after constructing a part of the suspension bridge across the Danube, to enter Pesth, which was visited by the Russians on the 12th. The latter, under the command of Paskievitch, the Russian commander-in-chief, pressed on to Waitzen; but Gorgey, who appears to have been aware of all their movements, moved to meet them on the 14th, having left a garrison in Komorn sufficient to keep Haynau in check. The latter appears to have been out-generalled, for he marched by the right bank of the Danube to Buda. On the morning of the 15th, a tremendous attack was made by the Hungarians on part of the great Russian army at Waitzen. Upwards of forty thousand men, with 120 pieces of cannon, under the command of Gorgey, broke the Russian lines, and forced them to retreat in disorder to Donn Kesch and the Kakosh plain, within a few miles of Pesth. The Russians were unable to bear up against the repeated charges of the Magyar cavalry, led by Nagy Sandor, the Hungarian Murat, and which are described to have been alike brilliant and terrible. Nothing saved this portion of the Russian force from annihilation, but the arrival of the Austrian General, Remberg, from Pesth, with considerable reinforcements, and the appearance of General Suss, with the Russian reserve corps of 100,000 men, who, it is stated, still remain in the neighborhood of the city. On the night of the 16th, the Hungarians were still further reinforced from Buda, and another action took place on the 16th, but this was comparatively slight, the Hungarian force opposed to the Austro-Russian being composed only of cavalry and two batteries of artillery; the great body of their forces having moved northward to the enemy. It appears by the Vienna Gazette, that the Russian army retreated on the 17th, and that the Hungarians were enabled to enter Pesth, and that there are rumors that it had been attacked also by Dembinski, who has been appointed the Hungarian commander-in-chief, who had formed a junction with Gorgey; but this requires confirmation. At any rate, the latter has broken through the Imperialist or Absolutist lines, and is marching northward, either with the intention of cutting off Paskievitch's communications with General Grab, or of attacking the latter at a disadvantage, and thus forming a junction ultimately with the concentrated Magyar forces, on the plains of the Theiss. In the meantime, the main Russian force is crippled, its loss at Waitzen being reported as "immense." Nor is this all. Great numbers of sick, and also wounded, are constantly arriving in vessels at Presburg; never and chiefly being very prevalent in the Russo-Austrian army, and divisions of it, beginning to suffer from deficient supplies of food, a want which is likely to increase as the campaign is prolonged. It is this that has caused Cossackoff, the Russian General, to abandon Debreczin and the country around it. Neutra is again in the hands of the Hungarians, and guerrilla parties abound in the neighborhood.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BAN JELACHICH IN SOUTH-HUNGARY.—THE BATTLE OF BISTRTZ.
Accounts have been received of a great battle, in which Bem, the Polish Hungarian leader, completely defeated the Austrians under Ban Jellachich. It appears that Bem crossed the Franz Canal, at the head of 50,000 men, took the entrenchments of the Comats by storm, and after a series of combats, which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Komorn, and to retreat to the Banat. The troops of the Ban, dispersed by defeat, and diminished by sickness and combat, can make no head against Bem, who has marched to the south, and the Imperialist fear that he will enter Serbia and Slavonia. The Ban has determined to retire, in order that he may not be cut off; and numbers of his fugitive troops have arrived at Esseg and Mitrovitz, his headquarters are at Szeged. Bem has entered Zombor, and the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of a hundred thousand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary. The Imperialist authorities themselves confess that they are not aware of the exact position of Jellachich, because all the roads are in the possession of Bem.

According to the General Correspondence of Vienna, of the 15th ult., the Ban Jellachich was seriously wounded. The Banat was actually evacuated, but the latter was still in the hands of the Austrians. The head-quarters of the Ban are at Buvil. The Hungarian troops, who are said by the Austrians to be fanatically devoted to Kossuth, have taken the route to the south, and the army of the Ban, diminished by sickness, can oppose no sufficient force against them. The greatest concentration of troops is in Slavonia. They fear that the Hungarians will cross the Danube, and make a devastating attack on the confines. It is even feared that Bem will not hesitate to invade the Venetian territory. Peterwardein is still invested on the side of Slavonia. This news receives confirmation, from the circumstance that Field Marshal Haynau, following the advice of Feldzeugmeister Nugent, had resolved to send two new corps to reinforce the Austrian troops in the south.

Other accounts from the same quarter substantially bear out the above, but there is no little contradiction in the statements which they give, which may very well be accounted for, as is stated above, Bem has such complete command of the south of Hungary. One thing, however, seems pretty certain, that the opposing forces are of a very obstinate and sanguinary nature, and that they are unfavorable for the Austrians, or we should have fuller accounts of their movements. Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 23d ult. They contain the following bulletin, which confirms our former accounts of the defeat of Ban Jellachich: "For some time considerable bodies of insurgents were assembling along the Bacsar canal, thus menacing the southern army. In order to be beforehand with the Hungarians, the Ban advanced from Merbesz on the Franz's canal towards Hegyes. His troops arrived in the night without meeting with the enemy until close up to Hegyes, when the Hungarian 'tirailleurs' opened their fire. The gallant Lakaner battalion repulsed the enemy, who fell back upon Hegyes. The contest was equally successful. At break of day a violent cannonade commenced, and the Hungarian columns attacked the right flank of the Ban's army, but were repulsed by the brigade Horvath. However, as the enemy by degrees brought an overpowering number of troops into action, the Ban retreated, fighting, and in the best order, to Kis-Ker. (This is considerably to the south of Jellachich's original position at Verhasz.) As on the same day, the positions at Földvár and Perlasz (both forts of the Theiss, the former on the north, and the latter on the southeast frontier of the Theiss district) were violently attacked, it may be supposed that a general movement had been planned by the Hungarians. The loss on both sides bears evidence of the fury of the conflict.

The bulletin proceeds to state that the Ban's army suffered a loss of 1000 killed and wounded, and among them 14 officers. It is, however, evident that the loss of life must be greater by far than the number quoted in the official reports. The headquarters of the Ban are asserted to be at Ruma, in Serbia.

We are further informed of a battle which was fought by the Hungarians against the Serbian chief Kucuranic. It took place on the 20th ult., at Perlasz, but nothing whatever is known of the result.

The Constitutionelle Blatt aus Bohmen has the following account of the surrender of the Hungarians of the important fortress of Arad, in the South of Hungary, which we translate.

After more than a hundred wagons had been sent out, came the entire garrison, 1000 men strong, in full uniform, and after military salutation on both sides, laid down their arms. According to the terms of the capitulation, they are to be escorted to the boundaries of Steyermark. Their officers retained their swords. The Commander, Berger, went with the troops. Before their departure, the garrison were obliged to take an oath not to fight

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the Savannah Georgian.

From passengers by the Florida boat, we learn that another express arrived at Palatka, just as the boat was leaving, giving information of the murder, by the Indians, of six or seven negroes, the property of some of the settlers on the Manatee, between Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor.

It is further reported that the company of troops from Tampa, with a few volunteers, came upon the trail of the Indians, and pursued it to the banks of a stream, (the name of which we did not learn,) where the bridge used for crossing had been destroyed, and the Indians, to the number of one hundred, appearing on the opposite side, armed and painted, giving the war whoop, daring the troops to cross. Being a small number in comparison to the Indians, the troops felt obliged to decline the invitation, and returned to Tampa. These reports, which are said to be well authenticated, evince a disposition to hostility, we have heretofore suggested, and of another regular outbreak.

All the plantations are deserted, and the frontier towns along the St. Johns, Lake Monroe, &c., are left without military discipline. Dwellings on plantations most exposed are being picketed in, as during the last war.

It is rumored, but we do not credit it, that reinforcements of our Indians have made their way into Florida, from Alabama, and other quarters.

Gov. Mosely has issued a requisition for a large number of volunteers, and will prosecute a war of removal or extermination. We have heard of the requisition amounting to the number of five hundred, and that if necessary it will be further increased.

We learn that orders were received from Washington by Major Lord, the commander of the post at Savannah, yesterday morning, to have the command in readiness to move at a moment's warning to Florida.

FROM MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 26th ult., contains much interesting information respecting affairs in that embryo State. The Pioneer has a very able leading editorial, counselling the people of the territory to allow no sectional, clanistic, or partisan interests to create dissensions among them in the elections which were approaching, and calling upon the voters to elect candidates on the basis of their qualifications, whether they be Whigs, Democrats or Free Soilers—farmers, wood-sawyers or attorneys.

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Eric Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1849.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOHN A. GAMBLE, OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS!

The Triumph of the Democracy Completed!

The no-party humbug of Taylorism has exploded, the result of which can be seen in the Western and Southern elections. Taylor's broken pledges have rebounded—the people have taken a "sober, second thought," and repudiated him in thunder tones. Listen!

INDIANA.—The Democratic candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been elected by 8000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are Democrats, and the Congressional delegation will stand 8 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 1 Democratic Free Soiler. This is a clear Democratic gain of two.

KENTUCKY.—In this State our friends have done nobly. They have gained two members of Congress, and lost one. On the popular vote they have made large gains. In the Louisville district, where Gen. Taylor had over 130 majority, the contest has been so close between Marshall and Lane that the whigs acknowledged Marshall's defeat until within a day or two, and it is even now not certain that such is not the result.

In the 10th District, Stanton, Democrat, is elected over Maj. John P. Galt, whig member. This district gave Taylor 308 majority, but what is more significant is the fact that Stanton was one of the victims of Taylor's violated pledges. In the 4th District G. A. Caldwell, Democrat, elected over Banker, late federal member. This district gave Taylor 2,466 majority.

TEXAS.—This State gave Gen. Taylor about 6 000 majority. Now it is Democratic all over. Trousdale is elected Governor by about 2000 majority—the Legislature yet uncertain, but the Democrats have gained two and perhaps three members of Congress, compared with the representation in the last Congress. Glorious Tennessee!

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Congressional Delegation will stand as last year, though some of the whig candidates have escaped by the skin of their teeth. Indeed, it is not yet certain that one of them, Stanley, is not defeated.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by a large majority. The Whigs, Democrats or Free Soilers—farmers, wood-sawyers or attorneys.

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LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following letter from Horace Haws, Esq. formerly of this city, and late of the Society Islands, will be read with interest—especially as it gives the first reliable information of the arrival of the Erie California company, which left in February last. Their numerous friends here will learn with pleasure of their safe arrival and continued good health. Mr. H. is a shrewd observer of men and things, and a politician, whose views of the condition of California, political, mineral, and social, are entitled to weight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1849.

Dear Sloan:—I have but a moment to write to you before the departure of the steamer. Your Erie boys, Messrs. Brown, Selden, Vossburg, Dobbin, &c. have arrived all in good health and spirits, an item of information which will not only be interesting to you, but doubtless to many others who read your paper.

California is a strange country—that is the condition of affairs in strange and unprecedented. There is one peculiarity that pleases me; labor is its due reward. The laborer gets the most of the "dust," as he ought everywhere, according to his industry and capacity. You cannot oppress labor here now, while the country is entirely free from those political institutions which elsewhere exist, and tend more towards the degradation of those who are idle, than to the protection and security of the "millions who toil." Every man here gets just what he can earn. He will not work for some speculator for a dollar per day when he can go and pick up an ounce or two of gold for himself in the same time. Here the working man has the advantage. He gets possession of the gold on his own account first of all, and other classes receive it at second hand.

I hear that some gentlemen about Erie have formed companies and engaged laborers to dig gold for them on shares in California. It will work well until they get to the mines, but after that, the share that each man will take, will be just what he can dig and carry away. A man would be quite "green" in California who would divide his gold after he has got it, with others. Every man that digs, digs "on his own hook." They do not appreciate companies or corporations, chartered, or unchartered. This experiment of bringing laborers from abroad has been tried, but has always failed. The contract is disregarded here, and there are no bonds strong enough to secure its observance. If Seaman, who are subject to personal arrest and coercion, cannot be made to perform their shipping contracts, certainly none others will stand as last year, though some of the whig candidates have escaped by the skin of their teeth. Indeed, it is not yet certain that one of them, Stanley, is not defeated.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by a large majority. The Whigs, Democrats or Free Soilers—farmers, wood-sawyers or attorneys.

A novel and important enterprise is thus mentioned by the Pioneer:—

"A company, composed of Messrs. Sibley, Rice and Ramsey, jr., having purchased of Mr. Prebourn the lands intervening between the estate of Mr. Rice and the creek crossing the Fort Snelling road, above the cave, have marked out the design of conducting this clear and glibly rivulet into town. On its way it will receive as tributary the cool waters of Mr. Rice's spring; and thence it will course its way through the upper and lower towns, and having supplied man and beast, will be directed over the Mississippi bluff, where it will turn a mill. The elevation of this stream will admit of its being conducted into the chambers of our houses.

A project has been started to build a canal on the Mississippi river, from St. Paul to the west bank, as soon as the Sioux title to the latter shall be extinguished. It was thought that unless this be done, a rival town will start up on the opposite bank.

The Pioneer publishes the proceedings of several public meetings held in the territory to nominate candidates for the Legislature and delegate to Congress. I have been in attendance at one of the latter offices is the late delegate, Hon. H. H. Sibley, who will be undoubtedly elected.

The van of the Red River train, numbering from an hundred to two hundred carts, made entirely of wood and green hides, and drawn by oxen and poles in harness, reached St. Paul on the 23d ult., with fresh horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, and men, and provisions. They were forty days on the route. The settlement is increasing. Some political excitement prevails there. The French half-breeds had given notice to Mr. Thorn to leave their country. The fine originated in the arrest of some half-breeds for violating the law by trading with the Indians for furs. They were arraigned before the last assizes. Five or six hundred men assembled at the court, and the question of fine was put to a vote of the court. The question of free trade with the Indians keeps the settlement in a complete ferment, and is likely to become a very serious difficulty.

Two steamboats had arrived at St. Paul with pleasure parties from St. Louis; one of them also brought a cargo of cattle, which seem to be much wanted in the territory. When this boat, the Highland Mary reached St. Paul, a fine band of music on board, and her struck up, and were answered with a terrific yell from some Sioux Indians on shore. This fearful sound at midnight caused the boat to retire to the middle of the stream, but it being discontinued, it is likely to become a very serious difficulty.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.—A remnant of one of the tribes of Massachusetts Indians, who waged a bloody war upon the pilgrims in days of yore, were warriors in the Pequot battle, and were transferred by one removal after another, to the shores of Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin. The Government now contemplates their removal into Minnesota, and has offered them here the privilege of selecting two townships of land. Several of the tribe have been in St. Paul this week, on their way to examine and select their two townships. They attended religious exercises last Sunday, and were dressed in plain European attire, and appeared altogether sober and thoughtful as the majority of the young men of New England village. One of their number is a preacher of considerable intelligence and ability; and proposes to preach to the Sioux. They speak our own language, and engage steadily in agricultural pursuits.—Pioneer.

The election took place on Wednesday last, August 10th, at the residence of the late Senator, and was attended by the House of Representatives of 18.—From the proclamation of Governor Ramsey, it appears that there are quite a number of settlements in that territory.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL ARTICLE.—Baron de Souaze has been enlightening the London Society of Arts upon a South American tuber, the culture of which he has demonstrated on a small scale. He says it possesses a larger degree of nutriment than most of the farinaceous plants which form the basis of human food in the English climate. The total weight of the crop produced upon two acres and a half cultivated by him was ten tons, from which three tons of flour were obtained.

From the stems of the plant, which may be cut twice a year, and can be eaten as a salad or pinched, a nice jelly can be made, and an excellent drink, which when mixed with three times its bulk of water, will be adapted for drink. The acid, if fermented and brought to an equal degree of acidity with vinegar, is superior to the latter when used for curing or preserving meat, as it does not render it hard, or communicate to it a bad flavor.

The flour obtained from the Oxalis Crataea is superior to that obtained from the potato, maize, or buckwheat, as it makes an excellent high bread when mixed in the proportion of one-fourth with corn flour; this is not the case with potato, maize, or buckwheat flour.

It is hard and unaffected by change of temperature, and grows readily in any soils, it being difficult when once introduced to eradicate it.

SENATOR CASS AND EDITOR WEBB.—In the Court of the District of Columbia, a long explanatory letter from the senior editor, called for by the recently published letter of Senator Cass, which Mr. Webb had not seen when he wrote—but by the remarks of the Washington Union, published immediately after the appearance of Mr. Webb's last letter. The amount of explanation is that, in the recent interview at Detroit, between the senator and the editor, there was no conversation whatever on political subjects; and that the opinions given out by the editor, in his former letter, concerning the real political doctrines of Senator Cass, were only the impressions of the editor, long entertained and by no means founded on anything of recent occurrence.—In a word, the editor misjudged the senator long ago and has just found it out.—[N. Y. Com.]

NEW CHOLERA DISSEMINATED.—At Syracuse the city authorities, in recommendation of a stranger, have taken to sprinkling, with salt water. It is not only a salutary, but a cooling composition, but is more cooling than ordinary water, and making a cement of the dust transforms it into a pavement.

ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor.—I wish to briefly notice the letter of your "friend," published in the last Observer, in relation to the terms of this Road. His arguments, you say, "struck you with much force;" it may have struck others in a similar way; not so however with me, and I trust, upon examination and reflection, all who have been led to think his project plausible, will see it is founded in error.

Your correspondent says "the road should make a detour east of the town so as to secure its reaching the wharves by locomotive power" instead of going down State Street as proposed. His reasons are in substance as follows:—

1st. That it will save 6cts. per ton on freight going to or from our docks, which 6cts. additional expense, will cause freight, which would otherwise be transhipped here, to pass over 110 miles more of Railroad and transhipment at Cleveland.

2d. When the Road is made westward from here it must be commenced at the wharves; making it more difficult and expensive, and thus, tend to delay an extension we do not yet want.

Now for the force of his arguments, in saving this 6c. per ton in reaching our docks. He says carry out his project "and every child can see the advantage of sending a cargo direct from Detroit to Erie, the Lake transportation being no more than to Cleveland;" it therefore follows, that unless freight going from here to Detroit, or west of that point, and vice versa, can be carried over the Railroad between this and Cleveland for 6cts. per ton (the cost of taking it from the depot to the docks at this place) his speculations are groundless. I see by some Railroad statistics in a late New York Herald, that it costs on an average, 2 1/2 cts. per ton mile for transportation of freight over this line. This Road, if not diverted out of its proper course, having less grades and curvature than the average of our Railroads will reduce the cost of transportation, say to 2cts. per ton mile, or \$2 20 per ton between Erie and Cleveland, giving an advantage in favor of transhipment here on all freight going to or coming from west of Cleveland of \$2 13 1/2 cts. per ton on freight going to or coming from Cleveland not less than \$1 13 1/2 cts. per ton, so it is nonsense talking about a competition between Erie and Cleveland in the business to be done over a Railroad along the south shore of the lake. This Road will however have competition of the strongest kind to contend with, both in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad terminating at Cleveland, and the proposed Road through Canada—a competition not imaginary but real and formidable. Adopt the views of your correspondent, and what is the result? Instead of the Road passing the whole way from Buffalo to Cleveland on a grade not to exceed fifteen feet to the mile, you plunge down with all your freight and passengers one hundred feet to get to our wh